



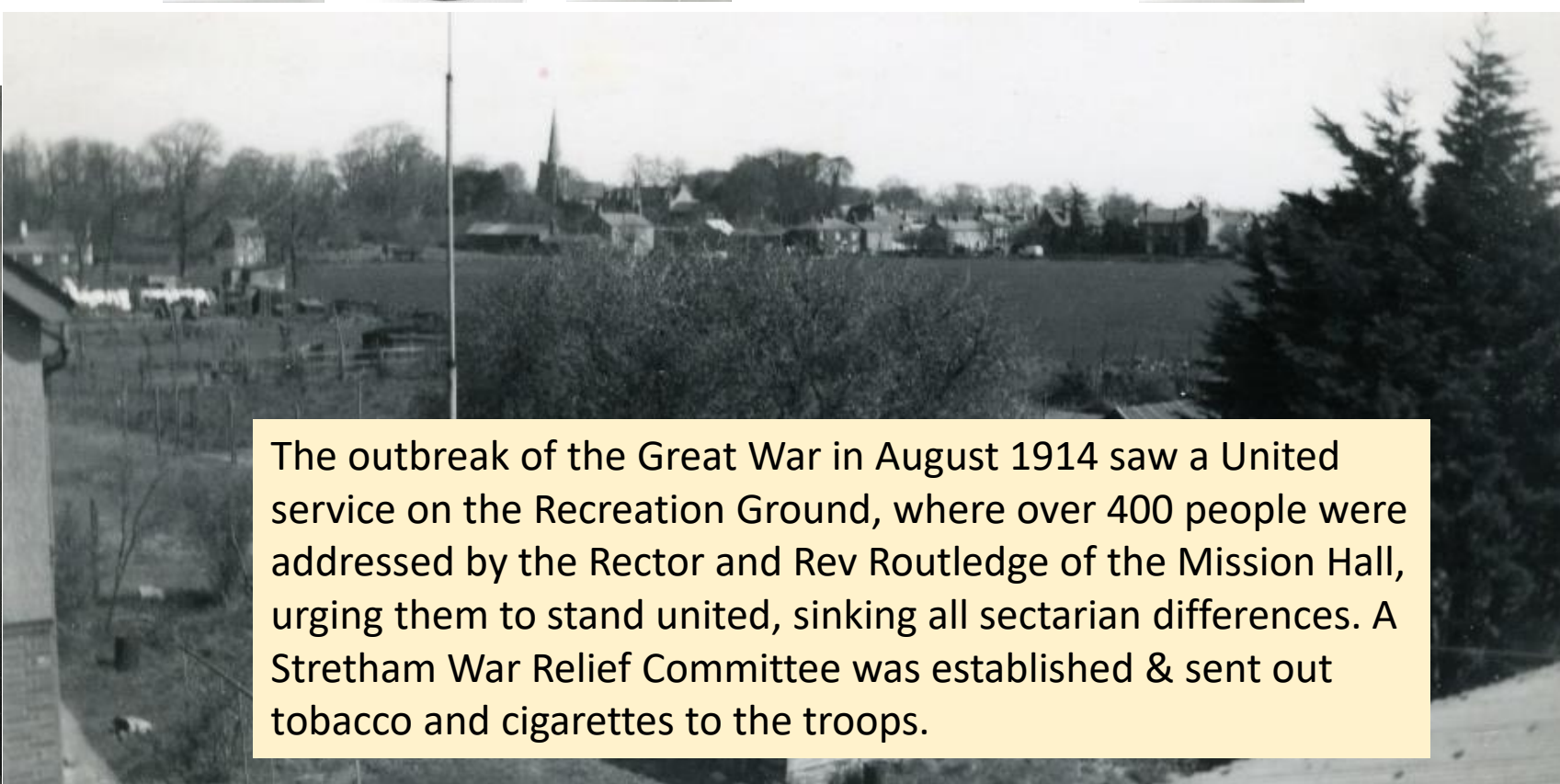
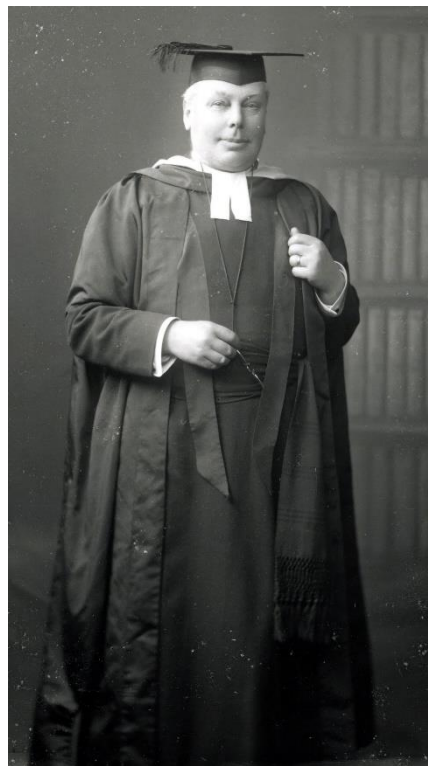
ROLL OF HONOUR	
In sacred Memory of those from this Parish who have been faithful unto Death.	
Ben Langford.	Bedford Regt
Abel Clark.	Bedford Regt
John P. Winter.	Suffolk Regt
Thomas Mason.	Suffolk Regt
James Lowe.	Suffolk Regt
Archie Sennitt.	Canadians
Alfred Dewsbery.	Cameronians
Walter Murfitt.	Notts & Derby
Frank Baxter.	Suffolk Regt
Albert G. Wesley.	Suffolk Regt
William H. Constable.	Suffolk Regt
Ben Bulman.	Suffolk Regt
Bert Dimmock.	London Regt



ROLL OF HONOUR	
CONTINUED	
Herbert Howe	Suffolk Regt
Russell M. Wheeler	Lieut. Middlx Regt
Joseph W. Lowe	Suffolk Regt
Eric Dewsbery	Suffolk Regt
James Cent	Rifle Brigade
James Scarrow	A.S.C.
Jack D. Wheeler	2nd Lieut. Suffolk Regt
Percy W. Beasley	Hants Regt
Edward J. Taylor	Suffolk Regt
Horace Wesley	K.S.I.L.
Albert V. Baxter	Suffolk Regt
Edward Vale	Oxford & Bucks R
Herbert Law	Swan R.I.R.
Owen Yarrow	P.O.R.
Ernest Routledge	R.S. Rifles
Jack Wright	R.S. Rifles
Heber Hazel	R.C.A.
George Hitch	O.R.W.S.
David Howard	Camb. Regt
Alfred J. Dewsbery	Suffolk Regt
Innes d.A.S. Stitt	2nd Lieut. O.W.R.

They grew not old ... commemorating Stretham's fallen soldiers, 1914-1918 – Mike Petty







Stretham soon contributed its quota of numbers called up including Percy W Routledge & Walter Murfitt who was in India when the war was declared & went over with the first contingent. Others soon followed.





In October 1914 a new Military Road was proposed along the existing driveways from Stretham to Dimmock's Cote and Wicken. It would be needed to move men and munitions quickly from the Midlands to the East Coast to repel any enemy invasion. A large number of men were employed & by May 1915 the road was built. But there was disagreement over who should pay for the bridges over the rivers Cam & Old West so they were not constructed and temporary pontoon bridges were put in place.





By then Stretham had mourned its first casualty of the conflict. Lance-Corporal Benjamin Langford had been living in the village when he joined the Second Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment and arrived in Belgium on 6th October 1914. He was killed 25 days later on the road outside Ypres





In January 1915 Rev Stitt wrote in the Deanery magazine about German atrocities. More village lads joined up including John Badcock, Sidney Canham & P.J. Winter. By March came news that Privates Sindall, Frohock & Sadler had been taken Prisoner of War.

One of the first soldiers to die was Private Edward Lythell who killed in a taxi accident in Birmingham in May 1915. He is not included on the war memorial. An early casualty was Private James Baxter who was recovering in a Fulham hospital having been wounded in the head.





Private Archie Sennitt, a carpenter, had gone out to Canada in 1911 and joined the Canadian forces at the outbreak of the war coming back to England and trained on Salisbury Plain. Archie had Christmas 1914 with his parents in Chapel Street before going out to France in April 1915. He was shot in head and died instantly in neighbourhood of Ypres. He had been with the platoon for six weeks & was a fine soldier. He was not in any pain as the few moments he did live he was entirely unconscious: "You will be glad to hear that he had a decent burial and I myself read the service. I am enclosing his personal effects & sending them to you. They were all he had on him at the time" - they included a pipe which his father had bought at a tobacconists shop in Ely and sent a short time before





Walter Murfitt was promoted to Sergeant.

He saw severe fighting at battle of Neuve Chapelle "I have never seen a sight like it - the Germans attacked in masses, we lost the trenches for a few moments but they lost 11 men to one of ours. We lost a platoon officer and sergeant so I took the platoon to the trenches. I was recommended for conspicuous bravery. I'd been recommended before for fetching wounded men under heavy fire. I have seen terrible sights here & have lived with the Regiment for three days on half a biscuit but have done my duty"

Walter came home on leave in August 1915 when all the family gathered. He went back to the war but was killed by shellfire on 5th October 1915 and buried behind the firing line.





The war machine needed more and more recruits. By July 1915 there were 48 Stretham men serving from the male population of 504 - 9.5%. A recruiting party, 70 strong, arrived in the village accompanied by a Brass Band & was entertained to lunch by the Rector before marching to the recreation ground for speeches.





At a memorial church service in November 1915 a large congregation mourned Walter Murfitt & Archie Sennitt together with Abel Clark of Wilburton Road who had been killed on 28th March 1915





Philip John Winter, son of John and Mary, husband of Dora had enlisted in the Suffolk Regiment. He was reported "missing" in July. It was hoped he was in enemy hands but he had died on 8th May

There was happier news of Russell M. Wheeler who was promoted temporary Lieutenant, Middlesex Regiment.





"Stretham has sent out the bravest & best of her sons to fight in the cause of freedom & honour" reported the Ely Standard correspondent in May 1916. "Nearly every home has a representative on the battlefield & the brave lads at the front will feel a thrill of pride in the old village when they learn what has been accomplished by those left at home. Truly Stretham has caught the spirit of the age and in the cleansing fires of affliction is emerging from its lethargy and taking its share in the self-sacrificing efforts which can alone exalt a nation".





But by now the war was demanding yet more men and Conscription was introduced. Now exemption tribunals adjudicated on those who would be allowed to stay to keep the home fires burning and those who had to go. Some cases give an insight into the hardship of those at home.

ELY CITY TRIBUNAL.
INTERESTING APPLICATIONS.

A meeting of the Ely City Tribunal was held at the Surveyor's office, Fore-hill, Ely, on Monday. Mr. W. Cutlack presided, and there were also present Messrs. W. Teverson, T. W. H. Clarke, H. Downie, sen., R. Buckle, F. L. Harlock, L. H. Luddington, and W. E. Stockdale, with the Clerk (Mr. A. K. Campbell), the Military representative (Mr. H. T. Luddington), and the agricultural representative (Mr. Cole Ambrose).

Jim Chapman (39), Railway Inn, Station road, Ely, applied for exemption, stating that he was mail contractor and driver, egg and poultry dealer, and motor car driver. He had a mailman who went to the front, and now he had to do the work himself from 8-30 a.m. till 1-30 the next morning.—Questioned, applicant said he had direct contract with the Post Office;





From the Post Office Ernest John Swan applied for exemption for himself & his brother Walter. A third brother was already serving. Their mother was an invalid, he managed the shop & Walter did the majority of postal business. But Mrs Swan could not keep both her boys. She was given the choice of deciding which one should go.





Farmer Charles Wright applied unsuccessfully for several of his men in June 1916. He explained that he had lost six single and three married men off the farm & was only left with 11. He had advertised for three weeks for a yardman but without reply. There was a formula for farm labour: two men for every five working horses, five men for steam cultivating sets, one man and one feeder for a threshing tackle.





Miller Thomas Lawrence who worked the Stretham mill, did 30 to 40 sacks of flour and 60 sacks of grist a week with the part-time help of one man, was conditionally exempted.





Percy Lowe and George Crowe were engaged in making hand-made army horseshoes; the military appealed but withdrew their objections when they saw the quality of their work





Village mechanics and wheelwrights were not to go if they were necessary at home. Wesley's traction engines were busy breaking up ground that had not previously been farmed. But the firm still had difficulty retaining men.





Meanwhile the news continued to come back from the front: Private Jack D. Wheeler who had been home on leave until 2nd May 1916 , was wounded five days later. Joe Stubbins was wounded in his left eye, Private Leonard Constable in the chin, right arm & left leg.





George Swan, from the Post Office, received the Military Medal for distinguished conduct during the Battle of the Somme in July 1916

as did Corporal Russell Routledge, son of the Mission Hall minister.





Corporal Frank Baxter, formerly Sunday school teacher at the Mission Hall, was killed when a bullet entered his heart during an assault on 19th July 1916



Albert Wesley of Stretham Ferry was killed on 8th August 1916 having been home on leave in June.

Mrs Wesley of Grove House held a garden party ... a metal matchbox she sent as a present was the means of saving the life of a soldier in France as it stopped the progress of a bullet





Ben Bullman died on 16th August 1916



Private William Henry Constable, who had come home on leave in July was killed in action on 18th August 1916





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William H. Constable	Suffolk Regt	
Ben Bulman	Suffolk Regt	
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The roll of honour in the church porch by August 1916 contained 118 names of those fighting men from Stretham and Thetford and a memorial service was held at the Mission Hall to commemorate the twelve who were now dead.





Then in January 1917 the youngest of the Reverend Routledge's sons, Ernest, was called up, despite his pleas that the 18-year old lad should be exempted on the grounds of ill health.





19 year-old A.E. Wright applied for exemption for himself. He was small holder & carter; who farmed 9½ acres himself & worked for others. He was acknowledged to be one of the hardest working men in Stretham. He was exempted – but then he had lost left eye years earlier when he was a blacksmith's assistant!

His namesake, 54-year old Albert E. Wright died in London in May 1917. He had two sons in the Battle of the Somme who were killed on 1st July 1916 when a shell exploded, killing them both instantaneously. The news of their death was such a shock to him that it brought on paralysis from which he never recovered.





Edward Taylor of Brook Lane had gone missing on 9th August 1916 – *it was August 1917 before his death was confirmed*



and in November 1916 came news that George Hitch had been killed on 14th October





Lance Corporal Herbert Howe was an old soldier, who'd served in the South African campaign with the Royal Army Medical Corps and gone to France in September 1915. He came home on leave in June 1916 and was killed on 10th November 1916

Heber Hazel wrote: "I am again out in the trenches. Just as we were going after the Germans a shell exploded in front of me and knocked me back in the trench and buried me. Mates with shovels got me out". Corporal Spencer Ambrose was seriously wounded by a shell bursting near him.



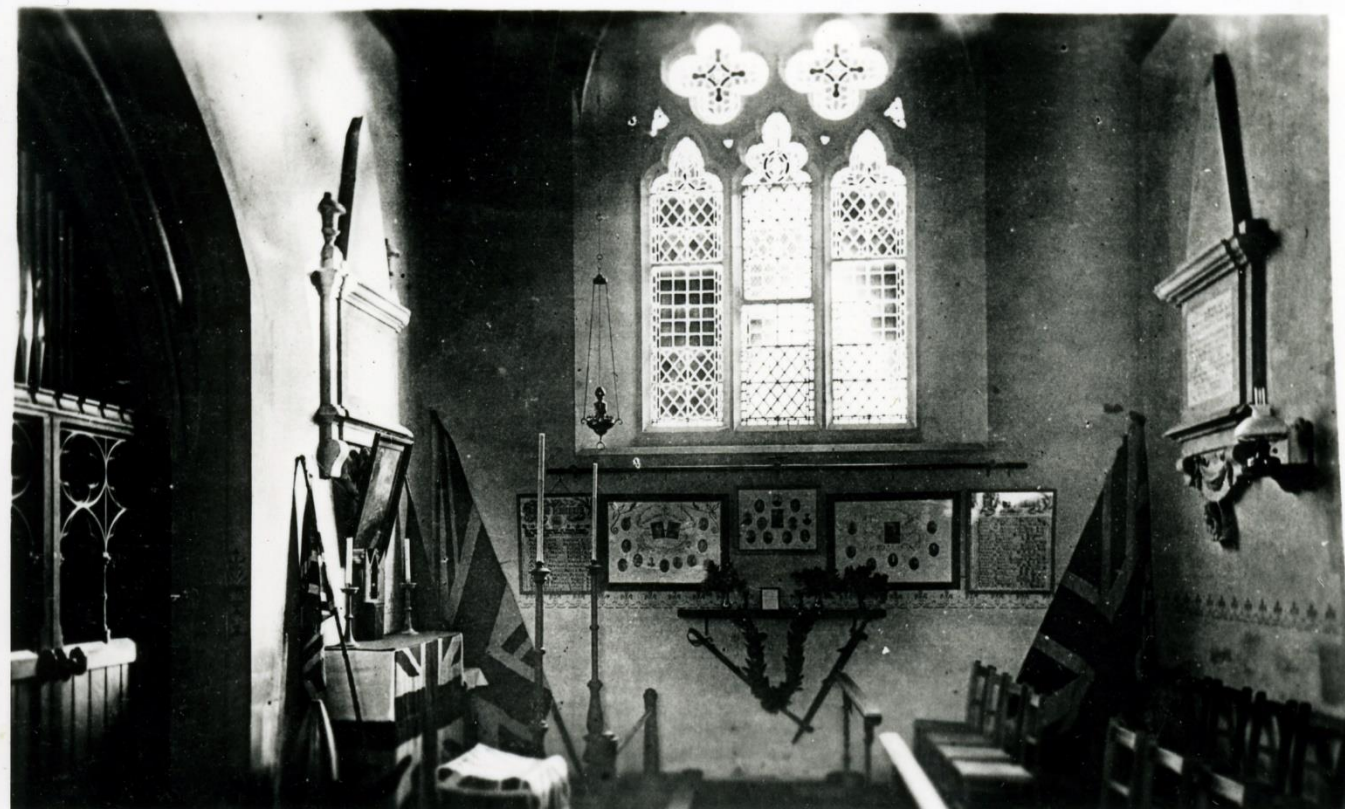


Jack Wheeler died on 30th November 1916 ... one of first to join Cambridgeshires at beginning of war... wounded last year & on recovery joined Officers Cadet Battalion at Oxford; received commission in Suffolk's very short time ago ... killed in recent Flanders battle being "shot through the head when in the act of leading his men against the flank of a party of the enemy who were holding a position with numerous machine guns"





The losses encouraged Rev Stitt to start a war corner in south transept of church, I hope to have a large picture of The Great Sacrifice underneath which will be ledge to contain photographs of dear ones made Great Sacrifice ... F.O. Sennitt made himself responsible for getting the desired photos ...





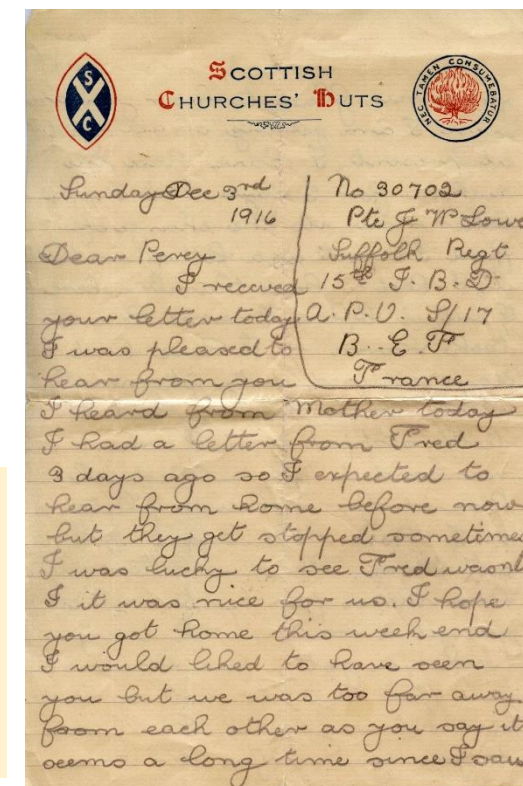
By February 1917 the Stretham company of the Volunteer Force were undergoing drill & musketry instruction; it numbered 100 men and when efficient would get a grant from the War Office for the hire of a drill room. They wanted their own rifle range in the village.

Meanwhile the new Military Road was becoming overgrown as no traffic was using it. The temporary pontoon bridges had been removed and there was no way over the rivers.





Joseph Lowe was by then in France. He'd been an assistant at King's butcher's shop in Ely before joining the Suffolk Regiment in May 1916. He went to France that November but fell ill and was in hospital from which he wrote home to his brother Percy. He died of pneumonia in January 1917





In September 1917 an impressive memorial service was held for the second son of the village schoolmaster. Lieutenant Russell Wheeler., Russell had died on 31st July 1917.



They are united in the Cemetery





Other lads were also making the final sacrifice – both the Baxter brothers were now dead.

Albert was killed on 26 August 1917. His parents were told: "He was doing an important piece of work when rifle bullet passed through his heart & passed away instantly and without pain ... he was one of cheeriest men in platoon & a most trustworthy NCO - if he could see us now he would expect us to be brave"





.... heard of death of Percy William Beasley in same battle ... was always happy and obliging

Percy had been a pig dealer before joining the Hampshire Regiment. He'd been home on leave, returning to France on 23rd August 1916. He was killed in action and buried where he fell; "he died nobly and gallantly"





Horace Wesley,
son of George
Wesley of Green
End, was a
horsekeeper. He'd
been granted
exemption in April
1916 but joined
the King's
Shropshire Light
Infantry. He was
killed on 24
August 1917

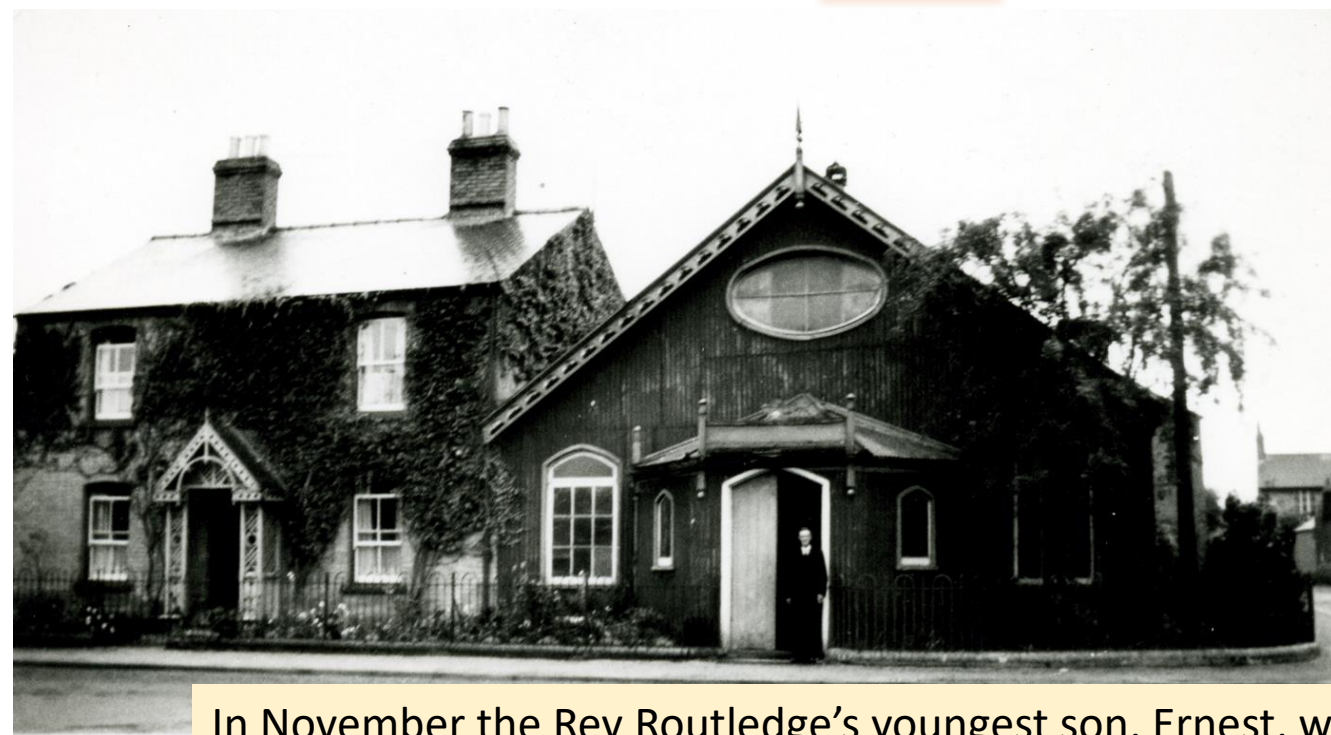
Edward Vale was killed
on 9th October 1917.
His surname is spelt
differently on the two
main memorials



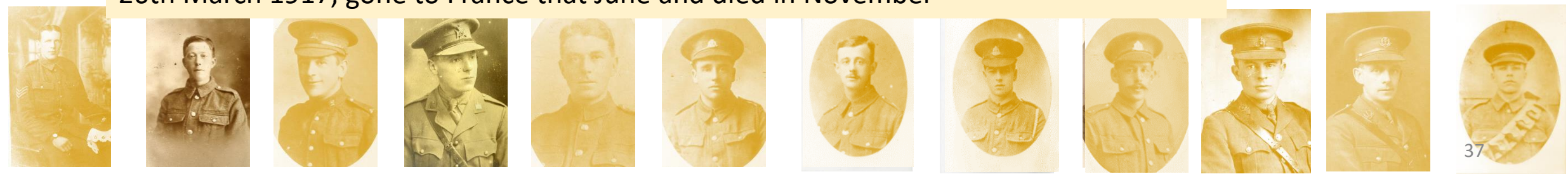


Herbert Swan formerly of the Post Office, was killed on 2nd December 1917..





In November the Rev Routledge's youngest son, Ernest, was killed. Despite the Reverend's prayers and pleas he had been refused exemption. He'd joined the army on 26th March 1917, gone to France that June and died in November





1917 the Agricultural Labours' Union organised a social evening at the White Hart Inn, Ely.

With the present cost of living their wages were not sufficient, they could not feed their families Mr Catchpole, the organiser, claimed.

The Rector had little sympathy: "I am far too much interested in the welfare of the labouring man at the front and his wife and dependants at home to care very much about those who remain safely at home & seem to forget there is a war on"





In March 1918 came news that Lance Corporal Bert Dimmock had been wounded. Bert had been a member of Metropolitan Police Force before joining 4th London Royal Fusiliers. He was a good athlete, a member of Social Club, Football and Tennis Clubs and had made fine scores for Stretham cricket club. It was hoped he was prisoner of war





Heber Hazel had been refused exemption in March 1916. He survived when a shell had burst in front of him and buried him in mud in December 1916.

But his luck did not last

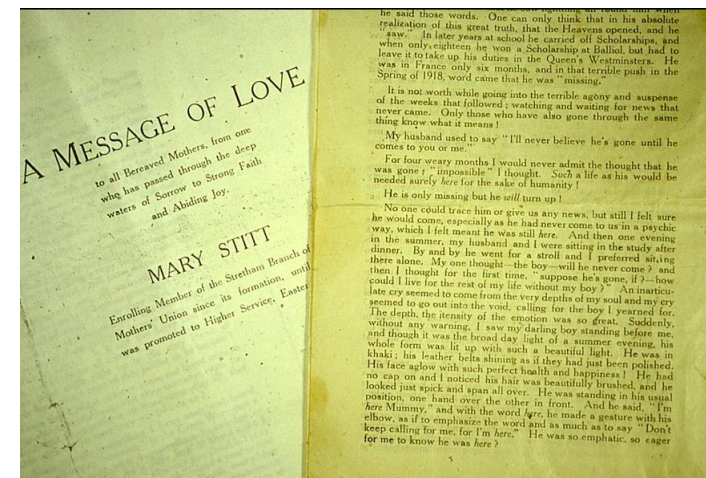
“A piece of shell entered his brain, killing him instantly” in April 1918





That left just one – the Rector's son





And then in April 1918 came the news that every mother dreaded. Her son was "missing" This time that mother was Mrs Stitt. She wrote of her trauma – and during the Second World War the Rector published it as an aid to mothers in that conflict



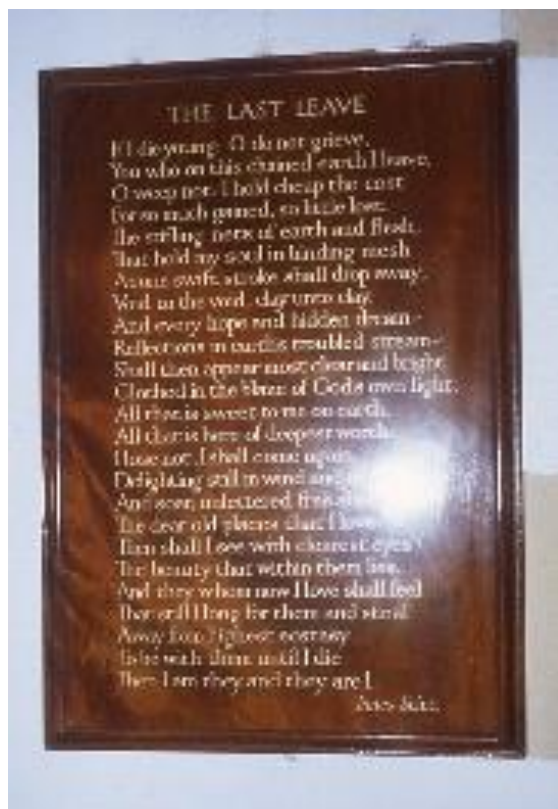


Some news came back:

"I have discovered that Innes was wounded towards the end, but not seriously injured. So we are all hoping that before long we will have news of him from Germany".

His body was never found.

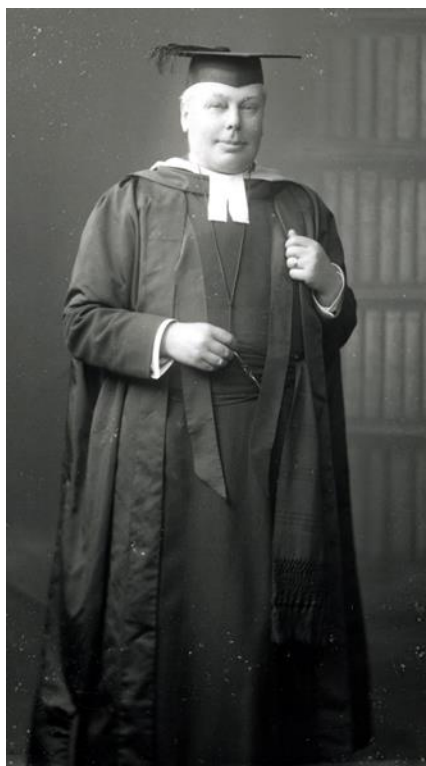




But his poem 'The Last Leave' is displayed near the war corner

His memorial is in the Chancel



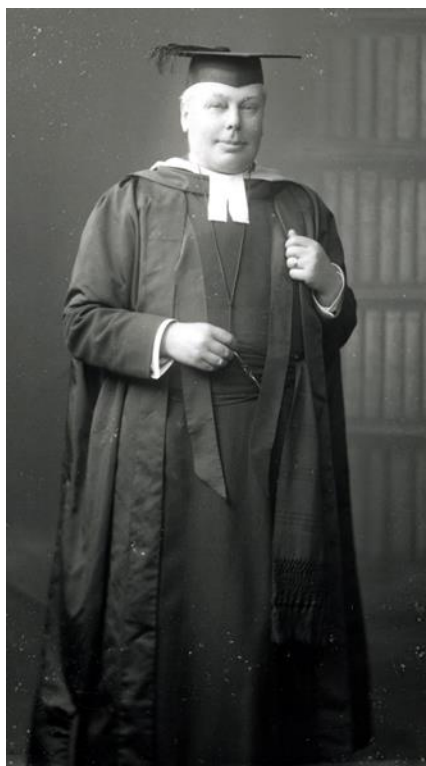


In May 1918 the Rev Stitt wrote in the Ely Rural Deanery Magazine:

“The war is drawing us all together more than anything else could, for so many of us now are knit together by the common fellowship of suffering and anxiety, as well as uplifted with pride in the bravery and devotion of our boys.

This month we have to record Innes Stitt, missing (supposed to be wounded), Charles Porter wounded & a prisoner, Charles Asplin in hospital at home, Albert Routledge badly gassed & in hospital at home, Thomas Cross dangerously ill.





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Mr George Stitt will soon be leaving us for training for the Royal Navy. We hope his loss to us & the parish will be his country's gain”





In August 1918 350 people packed a remembrance service in the church where the shrine in the war corner was covered with beautiful flowers and a second group of photographs of those who died had recently been added.





6

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE TIMES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

Germany Surrenders.

Acceptance of the Allies' Terms.

End of the World War.



VIM on his Metal.

SET Vim to work in the kitchen—put Vim "on his metal." You'll soon notice how the drudgery of the work disappears. The pots and pans are as clean as a new pin, the brasswork glitters, the kitchen tables and white woodwork are made spotless; and all this with no more effort than is needed in the sprinkling of a little Vim on a damp cloth and rubbing briskly.

Use Vim for cleaning and polishing windows, floors, tilework, taps, enamelware, tin, iron and brass.

IN SPRINKLER-TOP CANISTERS.

OF ALL GROCERS, STORES, OILMEN, CHANDLERS, etc.

WEYER BROTHERS LTD, FORT SUNLIGHT.



The great war ended at 11 a.m. on Monday in the triumph of the Allies. Beaten in the field, menaced by invasion and internal revolution, Germany capitulated and accepted the Allies' stern armistice terms, such terms that she cannot fight again.

The welcome news of Germany's surrender was received with great rejoicing everywhere. London gave itself up to rejoicing. The King toured the capital and addressed the crowds, and Parliament, after acclaiming the Premier, went to St. Margaret's to give thanks to God. The King attended a thanksgiving at St. Paul's on Tuesday.

No transference of German ships to any neutral flag is to take place during armistice.

Existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and United States contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the armistice as shall be found necessary.

East Africa.—Unconditional evacuation of all German forces within one month.

Duration of armistice to be thirty-six days, failure to be denounced by any one of the contracting parties.

KAISER ABDICATES.

HIS FLIGHT INTO HOLLAND.

Armistice Terms.

The Allies' Stern Conditions.

The terms of the armistice are as follows:—

Immediate evacuation of invaded territories, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg, to be completed within fourteen days. German troops who have not left these territories within fourteen days to be treated as prisoners of war. The occupation by the Allied and United States forces will keep pace with the evacuation.

Reparation will begin at once, to be completed at once.

The surrender by the German Government of the following equipment:—5,000 guns, of which 2,500 will be heavy and 2,500 field guns, 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 flame-throwers and 2,000 aeroplanes.

The evacuation by German armies on the left bank of the Rhine. This territory shall be administered by the local authorities, under the control of the Allied and United States Armies of occupation. The occupation of the territories will be carried out by the Allied garrisons holding the reciprocal crossings of the Rhine at Mainz, Coblenz and Cologne, together with the bridgeheads at those points for thirty kilometres range on the right bank.

An industrial zone shall be set up on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and the line drawn between the Dutch and Swiss frontiers. In the case of inhabitants of the neutral zone no person shall be prosecuted for having taken part in military operations previous to the

The German Emperor has been compelled to abdicate his throne, and his eldest son, the Crown Prince William, has been obliged to renounce his right of succession. This historic news, the most important of its kind since the abdication of the Emperor Napoleon I, was announced to the world by an official message, sent out from the wireless stations of the German Government on Saturday afternoon.

Prince Max of Baden, with the assent of all the Secretaries of State, handed over the Imperial Chancellorship to Herr Ebert, a Majority Socialist. Before Prince Max of Baden left office he issued a decree announcing the Kaiser's abdication, the renunciation of the Throne by the Crown Prince, and the appointment of Herr Ebert as Imperial Chancellor. The decree also said:

T and others, crossed the Dutch frontier on Sunday morning in 10 motor cars, and after being detained in his train through Sunday night, was on Monday interned in a chateau by the Dutch Government.

CROWN PRINCE REPORTED SHOT.

It is reported that the German Crown Prince has been shot. When he tried to cross the Dutch frontier on Sunday he was shot down by Dutch troops.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FARMERS AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers at Wiesloch it is stated that one of the speakers alleged that discharged men were treated by abusive language and blackguarded by the landlords, who told them that discharged men were not wanted, and that the gentlemen who told them they were not wanted were all under 30 years of age and Class A, and that when the boys came home such landlords said "To — with you."

Further, in your issue of Nov. 1st, under the heading of "Mania," it is reported that a special meeting of the local branch of the N.A.L. and R.W.U. a resolution had been passed that a letter be sent to the National Service representative at March, calling his attention to my answer to a deputation from the local branches of the N.A.L. and R.W.U. and Discharged Soldiers' and Sailors' Federation which visited me on Oct. 11th asking me to let some of my land to discharged soldiers, and the report of that meeting also states that it was decided to ask the National Service representative what steps could be taken to bring about my calling up for military service. In this particular report I am referred to by name, "Mr. H. O. Crouch."

Again, in the report in your issue of 8th November of a meeting under the auspices of the March branch of the Federation, it is stated that one of the speakers said that he had heard that discharged men were anxious to get a bit of land in order that they should be able to supplement their pensions, and some of them had held an interview with a farmer in that particular district, "Mr. Crouch," one of the type of patriot who during the last four years had been winning the war with his mouth. The speaker is reported to have gone on to ask—what was the result? When the men were negotiating to get a bit of land that man said "To — with the discharged men; they would not have fought if they had not been forced to."

There would seem to be no doubt that the Mr. Crouch referred to in the last

have men who have fought for us and saved our country from unthinkable perils, I am assured that you will agree that I am justified in taking this early opportunity of saying what happened. It was this I had hired a farm at Manca in addition to other land I was farming, and was in possession of this farm on 11th October. On the evening of that day three men called to see me about this farm with a view to taking it for discharged soldiers. One of them spoke to me in a manner which I regarded as rather insulting, and said I already had more land than I could

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HARPERS MUSIC SALOON

(V. A. WORMALD).

FORE HILL ELY.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

Pianos purchased for Cash.

AGENT FOR

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" GRAMOPHONES & RECORDS.

display. By common consent the afternoon and evening became a general holiday, and people gave themselves up to demonstrations of joy which made the day that will long be remembered.

REJOICING IN ELY.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The news of the signing of the armistice awaited with feverish interest by the residents of Ely. Between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday morning it was known that the war was over, a message having flashed across the wires that the armistice was signed at 5 a.m., and that hostilities were to cease at 11 a.m. People, however, preferred to wait for official confirmation of the intelligence but it was not till the dinner hour that notices, announcing the result were displayed in the windows of the Post Office in Market-st. When the residents lost no time in giving public demonstration of their joy, and the streets were soon a blaze of flags.

ties.

SUTTON.

The news of the signing of the armistice was received just before eleven o'clock on Monday morning and very quickly the whole neighbourhood was made aware of the fact by the sounding of Messrs. Drake and Sons' hooter which was kept going for some considerable time. Flags were soon displayed from many of the houses, at mid-day the bells were rung and continued to peal forth their glad notes at intervals during the day. In the evening a torchlight procession paraded the street. A large effigy of the Kaiser was carried through the village and afterwards burnt.

HADDENHAM.

Soon after eleven o'clock on Monday morning the long-expected peace news reached here. Flags were soon flying from the Church tower and many of the houses in all directions. The first intimation of the news came from the neighbouring village of Sutton, for the buzzer at Messrs. Drakes, Ltd., chaff works, could be distinctly heard for long periods at a time. This was confirmed very shortly afterwards at the Post Office. Then it was that the new flag was hoisted on the church tower, and the bells were rung by willing hands of amateurs. In the evening thanksgiving services were held at the Baptist Chapel at 7, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Peake, and at the Parish Church at 7-30. At the church there was a large congregation, the service being conducted by the Vicar. On Tuesday night, at 7 o'clock, there was a service of thanksgiving held in the Wesleyan Chapel which the Rev. Goodridge conducted.





STRETHAM.

GUNS WEEK (NOW THANKSGIVING WEEK),
18th to 23rd inst. Subscribe your utmost.

DEATH OF MR. REGINALD ACRED.—We regret to record the death from pneumonia on Friday of Mr. Reginald Acred, son of Mr. Henry Acred, of Stretham, after a few days illness. Although many in Stretham have been stricken with the prevailing epidemic, this was the first fatal case that had occurred, and the fact that his five sisters and elder brother are also seriously ill calls forth the deepest sympathy of the whole village. Deceased was just over 18 years of age, and had only recently passed for the army, but had not been called up.

The guns had fallen silent – but the news was of another battle, this time against Influenza which would kill more than the War itself





The original illuminated *Roll of Honour* records 34 names ten of whom are men from Little Thetford.





A committee was formed to raise subscriptions for the erection of a village war memorial. There were three questions – what sort of a memorial, where should it be situated and how should it be paid for.

Various suggestions were considered.

The village was awarded a 9.2" shell in May 1920 in recognition of its contribution to War Savings and it was placed in the war corner in the church.

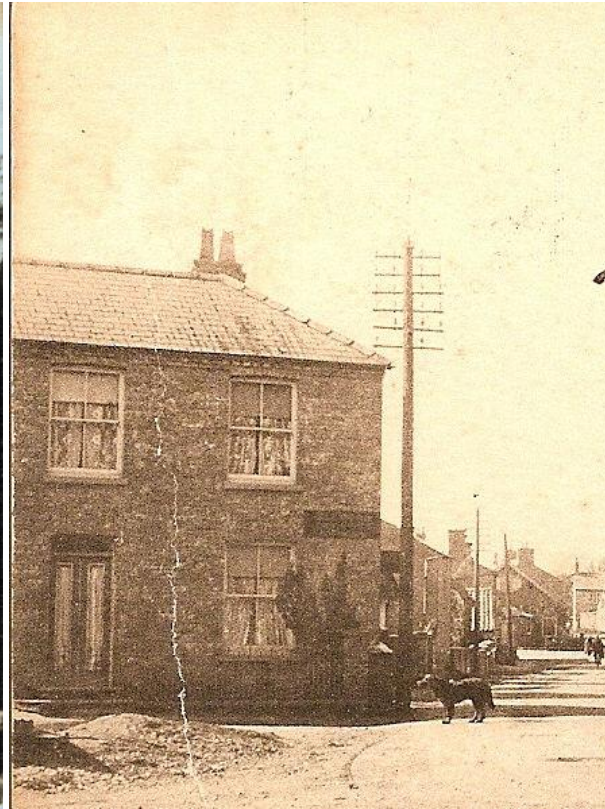
The Parish council unsuccessfully applied for a Field Gun and rejected the offer of two German machine guns or a trench mortar.





The committee opted for a memorial “of striking appearance, made of rough hewn grey Cornish granite, and of the obelisk type”, supplied by E. Wenlock & son of March at a cost of £170. It reflected “the greatest credit for those responsible for it”.





The site proved more difficult.
The committee wanted the
memorial to stand near the
junction of Pump Lane and High
Street and erected a base for it.

However others disagreed



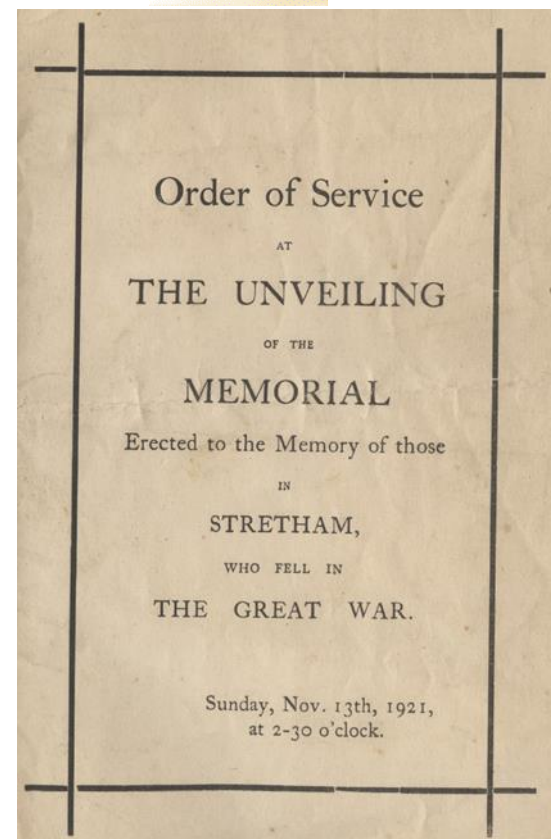


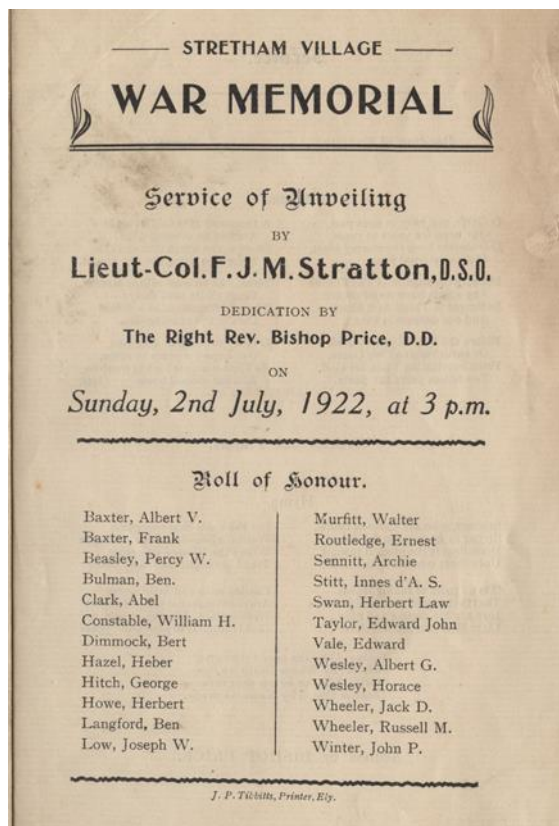
In December 1919 the Parish Council agreed the memorial could be erected in the cemetery and put in hand extensive repairs and renovations to provide a suitable position.

In August 1921, as the date for its unveiling neared, heated meetings were held, protesting about the choice of the site and urging it should be placed in a more prominent position in the village.

However the Committee stuck to their preferred site and the memorial was unveiled on Armistice Sunday 1921 by the Isle of Ely MP, Captain Colin Coote.

"The whole village assembled", with the exception of the Rector, Rev Stitt and Rev Routledge of the Mission Hall who was unable to attend because of illness.





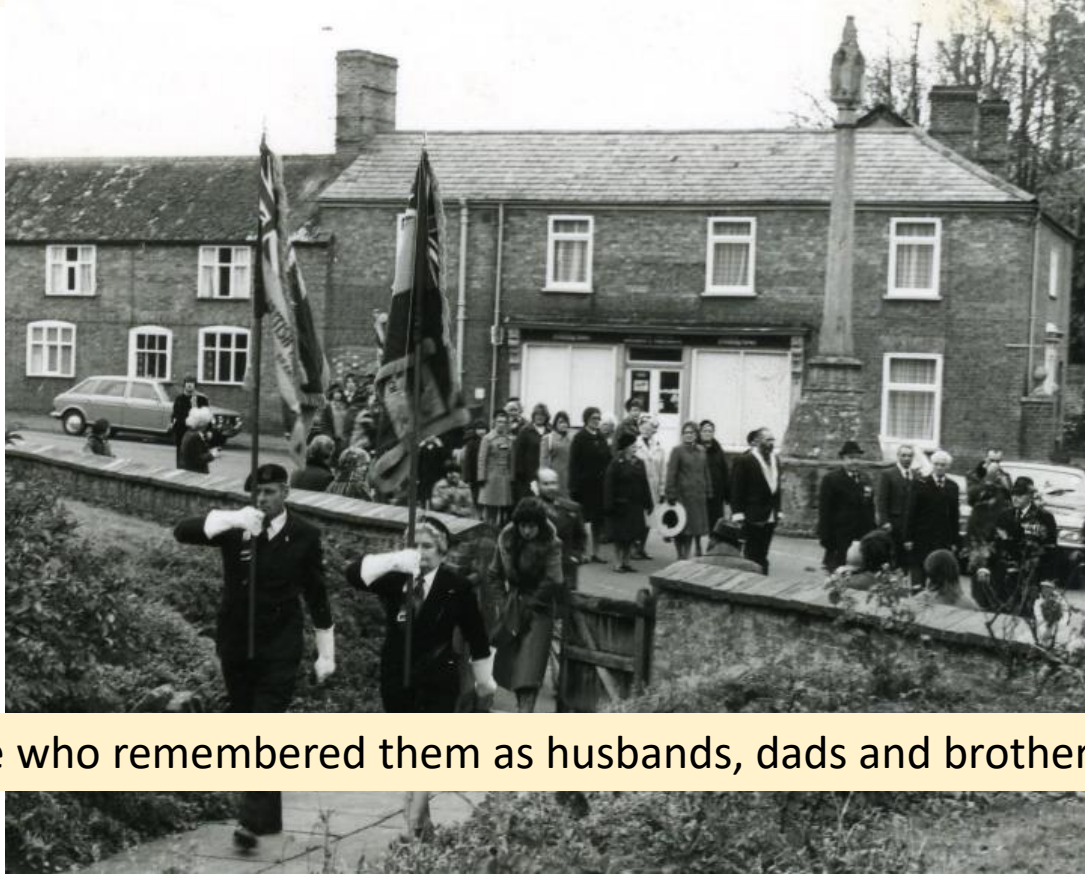
A second memorial was unveiled in July 1922 – this one in the Churchyard





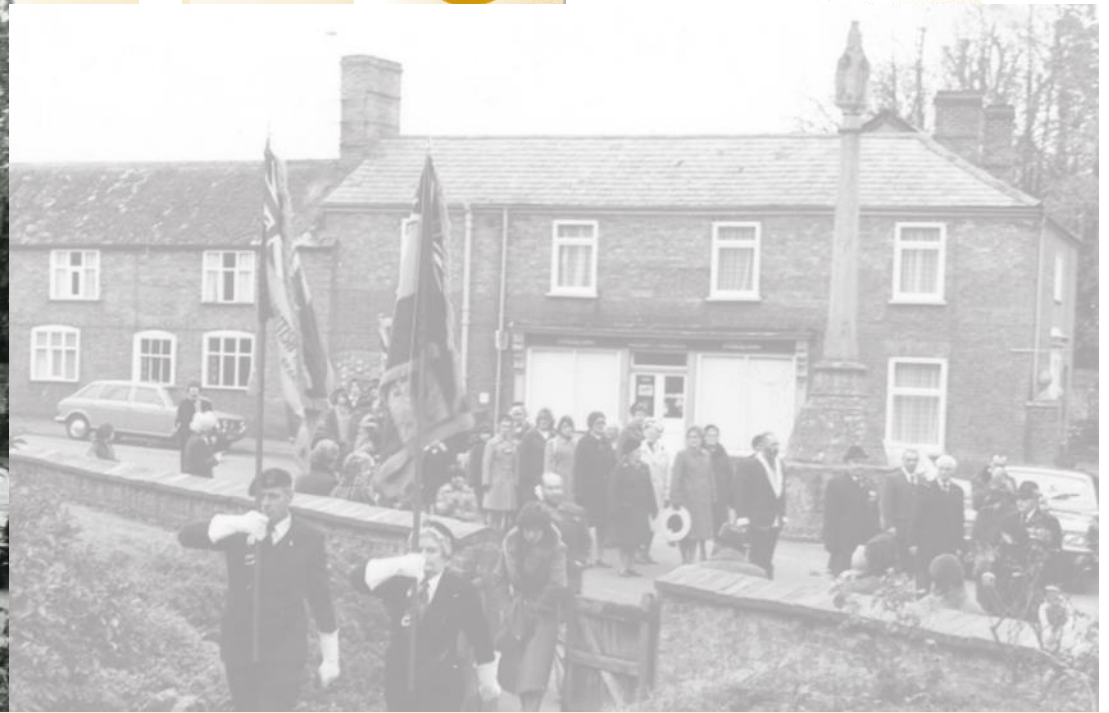
Both commemorate the men who fell





People who remembered them as husbands, dads and brothers





People who remembered them as husbands, dads and brothers have grown old and faded away – now they are just names





ROLL OF HONOUR

In sacred Memory of those from this Parish who have been Faithful unto Death.

Ben Langford	Bedford Regt
Abel Clark	Bedford Regt
John P Winter	Suffolk Regt
Thomas Mason	Suffolk Regt
James Lowe	Suffolk Regt
Archie Sennitt	Canadians
Alfred Dewsbery	Cameronians
Walter Murfitt	Notts & Derby
Frank Baxter	Suffolk Regt
Albert G Wesley	Suffolk Regt
William H Constable	Suffolk Regt
Ben Bulman	Suffolk Regt
Bert Dimmock	London Regt



ROLL OF HONOUR

CONTINUED

Herbert Howe	Suffolk Regt
Russell M Wheeler	Lieut Middlx Regt
Joseph W Lowe	Suffolk Regt
Eric Dewsbery	Suffolk Regt
James Cent	Rifle Brigade
James Scarrow	A.S.C
Jack D Wheeler	2nd Lieut Suffolk Regt
Percy W Beasley	Hants Regt
Edward J Taylor	Suffolk Regt
Horace Wesley	K.S.I.L
Albert V Baxter	Suffolk Regt
Edward Vale	Oxford & Bucks R
Herbert Law	Swan R.I.Rifles
Owen Yarrow	P.O.Rifles
Ernest Routledge	R.Sussex R
Jack Wright	R.C.A
Heber Hazel	O.R.W.S
George Hitch	Camb's Regt
David Howard	Suffolk Regt
Alfred J Dewsbery	R.F.A
Innes d A S Stitt	2nd Lieut OWR

Names that this year – as on every November 11th - we will again remember















